TAFT TALK

No. 71 *Newsletter of the Taft Family Association* Dec 2016

Summer White House in Beverly, MA source: bevhistsoc.tripod.com

The Summer White House in 1909-1910

Before William Howard Taft became president, his family had spent the previous sixteen summers on the shores of Murray Bay, located halfway between Quebec City and Saquenay. Summering on "foreign soil" didn't seem appropriate for a president of the United States, so he looked for another location. He found Beverly, MA which was considered "comfortable Republican territory." There he rented a "cottage" (green, shingled, fourteen rooms) known as "Stetson Hall" located on Woodbury Point between Beverly Cove and Hospital Point. It was not an auspicious start – as soon as the public learned of the choice, "several hundred souvenir hunters invaded" the estate, and ripped off portions of the house itself, and left the "grounds so covered with litter that the estate resembled a park after a 'rock concert.'"

See Summer p 3

Thoughts from TTT headquarters

We have moved and are more or less settled – so my apologies once again for messing up the year updates for a few of you. I believe we are copacetic now – let me know if you think your year isn't accurate. Thank you for your patience.

Champion Road Machine and the Benefactor Road Machine bring the 1880s road work into the 1890s....

At any rate, the invention of this highway equipment, which seem quaint to us today since they still required horses to pull the machinery, made a huge difference in economy of energy in the efforts of New England and Pennsylvania DPWs. [I wish I could get a picture of the ad to show you]

"It is hard to imagine what condition the roads could have been in before the invention of the road scraper. The old Taft Pond road of Pomfret was the first to be improved by the Champion Road Scraper, which was invented by Geo. W. Taft, and perfected in 1882. Mr. Taft, a lumberman, purchased the old Sessions Saw Mill on Ragged Hill (Taft's Pond) and commenced hauling lumber to Abington Station. Finding the old Brooks Road Scraper quite incapable of making the road passable for heavy loads, he set to work to invent a better one. His perfected machine was widely sold all over New England. A large factory for its manufacture was built at Taft's Pond [with] a storehouse at Abington Station. Many men were given employment. The business was finally moved to Kennett, Penn."

In 1882 The Housatonic Agricultural Society extolled the virtues of this equipment: "Although not strictly an Agricultural Implement, a good Road Machine, is a great blessing to every rural community, and we were pleased to notice the New Model Champion Road Machine, made by G. W. Taft, Esq., of Abington, CT. This appears to us to have more good points than any machine of its kind we have seen and we hope it will come into general use in this region."

According to his description "the objects of my present invention are to provide an efficient and convenient 'stiff-angled' or non-reversible road machine in which the ends of the blade are positively sustained against the working strain, while permitting vertical adjustment by means of push-bars extending from the rear of the machine to the back of the blade; also, to provide in a nonreversible road machine a vertically swinging thrust-frame and push-bar arrangement that will permit the required adjustments of the scraper in relation to the plane of the road; also, to provide in a road machine a hand-wheel operating device for imparting motion to the blade-elevating mechanism, whereby the respective ends of the blade can be raised and depressed in a quick, easy, and convenient manner; also, to provide an improved lifting mechanism for elevating and depressing the blade; also, to afford facilities in a road machine, in connection with hand-wheel operating devices, of a brake or stop device for retaining the hand-wheel, lifting mechanism, and blade at position of adjustment." *(source: Public.Resource.org 164 US 26 / 17 S Ct 1 / 41 L Ed 337 American Road Machine Co v. Pennock & Sharp Co.)*

In the 1880s the Champion Road Machine and the Benefactor Road Machine became the workhorses of highway departments throughout the northeast, saving enormous amounts of physical energy. There are numerous town reports where the machines had been purchased by DPWs from Addison Co., VT to Keene, NH where a Taft road machine was purchased for $250 in 1884. Also in Keene a list of city property included: "1 pair horses, 1 pair harnesses, 1 cart, 1 sled, 1 large roller, 1 small roller, **1 Champion road scraper, 1 Benefactor road scraper**, 3 small ones [?], 2 plows, 2 snow-plows, 12 shovels, 6 picks, 3 iron bars, 3 large stone hammers, 2 small hammers, 2 large drills and small lot of stone tools, 1 saw, 1 lawn mower, a miscellaneous lot of small tools and a small lot of 18 inch drain tile." Clearly the road machines were major purchases for the department. In 1883 the Willimantic Journal described his demonstration of one of his machines as follows: "The road scraper exhibition last Friday by G.W. Taft the inventor, of Abington attracted about fifty more or less interested in road making machines. The spot selected for testing the contrivance was just this side of the camp ground is one of the hardest in town and if it did good work there its reputation would be forever established.

See Benefactor p 9

Summer (cont from p 1)

"In today's government where it takes millions of dollars, and requires a large group of people, every time the current president vacations, it is hard to imagine that in 1909, President Taft was perfectly happy to accept the handful of rooms offered to him by the Beverly Board of Trade, for "summer office space" in the Mason Building on Cabot Street. 'The North Shore Reminder' is quoted in this description of the humble office space as, 'Pretty good little room they are, too - for a country board of trade.... To be sure, in order to get to his rooms he, [Taft] will have to climb the marble stairs, for there is no elevator, and will have to run the gauntlet of pop corn men, candy vendors and suspender peddlers, who infest the sidewalk. Once ensconced however, he will be all right. He can tip back in his swivel chair and enjoy the soothing strains of music, as furnished by the itinerant hurdy gurdy man. The president has already been warned not to pay any attention to any agonizing screams he may hear, for these will merely emanate from one of the dentists' offices on the same floor. It has been facetiously suggested that if the councils of state lead to uncertainty of action, recourse may be had to the wonderful powers of reading of the future possessed by Mme. Zaza, occultist and palmist, whose fortune telling studio is in a nearby shop.' This kind of press made it clear that perhaps another location should be found for the Executive offices, and in the second season the Executive offices found additional office space off Cabot Street, and in the center of Beverly's business district, at a more quiet location, the 'Pickering House' on Lothrop Street. It was noted in the July 30th, 1910 'Beverly Citizen Newspaper', that, 'the president can visit the [new] offices frequently. He [Taft] has never set foot in the Board of Trade Rooms but once.' No doubt the climb up those marble stairs was the cause."

The Tafts arrived by train and automobile for their summer retreat. A "Special Presidential Train" was used for his many trips to and from Washington, DC during those months. In addition he had the use of the presidential yacht, "Mayflower," which was anchored in the harbor most of the summer. She was 273 feet long and had a crew of 200, including a 16 piece band, to keep her ready for action. He also had a smaller yacht, the USS "Sylph" for shorter trips. Pres. Taft however preferred automobile trips. "One feature that the people of Beverly enjoyed was seeing the President on Sundays. He would do two things most Sundays, first a visit to the 1st Parish Church [Unitarian] and then he would engage in the rage of the first decade of this century, 'Automobile parties." We forget that in 1909 very few but the rich and powerful had automobiles. So what we look at as a painful commute down a bad unpaved road, was in 1909, great fun for family and friends. The President's other passion in addition to automobiles was golf. He became a member of the Myopia Hunt Club, and Essex County Club, and his favorite golf companion was John Hays Hammond. He would also meet with other famous Beverly summer residents such as Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., Judge Robert Grant, and Henry Clay Frick."

By 1911 Mrs. Evans, the owner of the home, had become totally distressed with the situation, the crowds, telephones nailed to trees, strangers knocking on her door asking for the President, the secret service "jumping out from behind bushes" and announced that the Tafts could not continue to use the home in the future.

Photo at right: William Howard Taft Home and National Historic Site in Cincinnati, OH (source: www.onlyinyourstate.com)

The War of 1812 Service Records *(source: roll box 204, micro publ. M 602)*

War of 1812 cont p 6

There is still quite a bit of research to do in order to connect all these individuals with the correct families. If anyone has solutions, let us know.

Name	Company	Induct	Disch	Bro	Father
Taft, Aaron	NY Vols Artillery & Infantry Regt (Mills)	Pvt	Pvt	M?	James (1731)
Taft, Aaron	NY Militia 17th Regt (Mead)	Pvt	Pvt	M?	James (1731)
Taft, Aaron	NY Militia 27th Regt (Bellinger)	Pvt	Pvt	M?	James (1731)
Taft, Amariah	NY Militia 114th Regt (Rice)	Pvt	Pvt	R?	Israel (1773)
Taft, Amasa	MA Militia Artillery (Edwards)	Pvt	Pvt	M	Solomon (1753)
Taft, Auren	OH Militia (Edwards)	Pvt	Pvt	R	Lovett (1756)
Taft, Aurin	OH Militia (Rayen)	Pvt	Pvt	R	Lovett (1756)
Taft, Benjamin	VT Militia 1st Regt (Judson)	Pvt	Pvt	J?	Asahel (1752)
Taft, Bezeliel	NY Vols (Blakeslee)		Pvt	R	Bezaleel Cheney s/o Robert (1749)
Taft, Daniel	NY Militia 27th Regt (Bellinger)	Corp	Corp	D?	Daniel (1751) or Stephen (1744)
Taft, Elisha	MA Militia 1st Regt (Binney)	Pvt	Pvt	R	Silas (1744)
Taft, Ellis	MA Militia Artillery (Edwards)	Pvt	Pvt	R	Ebenezer (1759)
Taft, Gideon	NY Vols Veteran Exempts (Capt Harlow)	2d Lt	2d Lt	R	John (1710)
Taft, Gideon	VT Militia 3d Regt (Tyler)	Pvt	Pvt	R	Phineas (1754)
Taft, Hosey	NY Militia 76th Regt (Tucker)	Pvt	Pvt		
Taft, Jesse	NY 12th Regt	3 Sgt	3 Sgt	R	Robert (1749)
Taft, Jesse	NY Militia 12th Regt Cavalry (Boughton)	Sgt	Sgt	R	Robert (1749)
Taft, John	MA Militia (Longley)	Pvt	Pvt	R?	Jacob (1751) or Josiah David (1768)
Taft, John	MA Militia Artillery (Edwards)	Pvt	Pvt	R?	Jacob (1751) or Josiah David (1768)
Taft, Josiah	NY Vols (Blakeslee)	Pvt	Pvt	R	Robert (1749)
Taft, Leonard	MA Militia Artillery (Edwards)	Pvt	Pvt	R	Ebenezer (1759)
Taft, Lyman	MA Militia (Chamberlin)	Pvt	Pvt	J	Cheney (1771)
Taft, Moses	NY Militia 7th Regt (Green)	Sgt	Sgt	T	Eleazer (1759)
Taft, Moses	NY Militia 129th Regt (Farnham)	Pvt	Pvt	T	Eleazer (1759)
Taft, Orin	OH Militia (Rayen)	Pvt	Pvt	R	Auren s/o Lovett (1756)
Taft, Otis	VT Militia 3d Regt (Tyler)	Pvt	Pvt	R	Phineas (1754)
Taft, Perry	NY Militia (Benedict)	Pvt	Pvt	B	William (1758)
Taft, Robert	NY Militia 6th Regt Mtd. Dragoons	Pvt	Pvt	R	Robert (1749)
Taft, Robert	NY Militia 46th Regt (Coxe)	Pvt	Pvt	R	Robert (1749)
Taft, Shayes	NY Militia 157th Regt (Westcot)	Pvt	Pvt	B	William (1758)
Taft, Shays	NY Vols Detach 157th and 131rd Regt	Sgt	Sgt	B	William (1758)
Taft, Wales	MA Militia, 4th Regt (Comings)	Pvt	Pvt		

War of 1812 Residing in NE

Taft, John	D, 26th Inf; So Auburn, NY also PA				

Google 1:

As I was puzzling over what to write about in this TTT, I googled "Haberdashery + Taft." I came up with two very different worlds. One was Flaredeen's Haberdashery and the Arthur's Building, Haberdashery and Tailoring Co., both on Taft Avenue in Pasay City, Philippines. Taft Avenue is a major commercial thoroughfare connecting Pasay City with Manila, parallel to the port area and the bay, and was undoubtedly named for Gov.-General William Howard Taft, later President Taft.

Google 2:

The other led to a most amusing and interesting character, Sammy Taft. Eventually it was clear that Sammy Taft was not a descendant of Robert Taft, but we can adopt him anyway (at least for this article). Sammy Taft was born about 1913 and died 2 Jan 1994; his wife Bedona "Belle" Bat Shalom Ve Freidel died in 2015 and was buried in Beth Tzedec Memorial Park in Toronto, CAN. They had the following children: Steve, Judy, Rhoda, and Noah Taft.

So how did Sammy Taft come up in my search? Why he was a haberdasher in Toronto, CAN... but not just any hatmaker. Sammy Taft was the man responsible for the term "hat trick" in hockey. According to a reporter Sammy Taft, who was still running his shop in 1992 at the age of 79, spoke of "some fascinating stories of the good old days when men dressed in high fashion and topped things off with a quality hat. Hundreds of framed photos adorned his walls, showing him posing with celebrity athletes, actors and politicians. He also had a fine collection of hats that sadly, were stuck in the past, no longer able to compete with the mesh and foam and a diminishing number of walking dandies. I wanted to hear about the hat trick and if it was true he coined the expression."

One of his last interviews occurred in 1992 with "The Hockey News" after Wayne Simmonds completed his hat trick in a Philadelphia 5-2 win over the NY Rangers when fourteen garbage bags full of hats were thrown onto the ice in celebration. Sammy Taft had been the Ottawa Senators' unofficial mascot when the old club won the Stanley Cup in 1927. "But he didn't have to dance around like the Minnesota North Stars' cheerleaders or be wild and crazy like the San Diego chicken. The extent of his duties as Senators' mascot was simple. 'Back then a mascot was a good luck charm,' Taft said. 'Whenever King Clancy or Alex Connell slipped me a dime, I had to go to the grocery store and pick up chewing tobacco and oranges for all the players. I guess it was better luck when I went for them.' Taft was just 13 when the Senators won the Stanley Cup, but his greatest contribution to the game wouldn't come until the 1940s when he had grown up to become a popular haberdasher in Toronto. The Chicago Blackhawks were in Toronto to play the Maple Leafs one night in 1946 when Blackhawk winger Alex 'Killer' Kaleta stopped in at Sammy Taft: World Famous Hatter before the game to have a hat put aside for him, 'There was no rhyme or reason to it. I just, for some reason, said 'you go out there and score three goals tonight and I'll give you the hat',' Taft said.

This is probably Belle in front of their shop "Sammy Taft" (source: ec.jpeg)

See Hat Trick cont p 7

War of 1812 Pension Application Files Index 1812-1815

Taft, Artemas	Capt. Howard, 25th US infantry; ctf 224 in lieu of bounty land	Pvt			
Taft, Caleb	NY Militia, (Capt. A Parrish); md orig 7372			D	Caleb (1757)
Taft, Ellis	MA Militia (Capt. Thayer); wo 12772, nc 9610	Pvt		R	Ebenezer (1759)
Taft, Francis	MA Militia (Capt. John O. Hotchkiss); sur orig 25877			T	Joseph (1757)
Taft, Joseph R.	US Artillery; file # 6187; bundle 56 can #32	music			
Taft, Moses	NY Militia (Capt. Joshua Brownell); sd 24764, sd 16843	Pvt		T	Eleazer (1759)
Barker, John	NH Militia (Capt Hugh Moore); 17 Sep - 20 Nov 1814; bounty land; spouse: Mary Ann Taft m Sep 1823 Deering, NH	Pvt		R	Mary Ann d/o Ephraim (1780)
Burroughs, John	OH Militia (Capt. John R Reed); bounty land; 1st wife - Clara Edwards; 2d wife: Mary Taft 25 Dec 1842 Cuyahoga, OH, she d 1889, he d 26 Oct 1861 Newburgh, OH	Corp			FAG has David Burroughs b 1800 d Oct 1861; Mary Taft his wife b 1795 d 7 Dec 1889; both bur Erie St. Cemetery, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, OH
Griffin, Lomer	CT Militia (Capt Moses Heiden); bounty land; 3 Aug - 16 Sep 1813; m (1) Charity Moore; m (2) Charity Lyman; m (3) Jemima (--) Taft 7 Nov 1844 Kingsville, Ashtabula, OH; she d 14 Aug 1891; he d 16 Sep 1878 Lodi, OH	Pvt			FAG: Chedorlomer "Lomer" Griffin (1772-1878) b CT d Lodi; lists first two wives; ancestry tree: Jemina (--) Taft 1805-1887+, b NY

The Green Rings of Taft Algebras

Okay I don't have a clue what this is all about – and I did very well in mathematics in school… but I suppose that was a light year or two in the past. At any rate here is the explanation from Wiki:

In algebra a Taft Hopf algebra is a Hopf algebra introduced by Earl J. Taft in 1971 that is neither commutative nor cocommutative and has an antipode of large even order. Earl J. Taft received his PhD at Yale University in 1956 and is a member of the graduate faculty at Rutgers.

Got that? If you did, then go to p 9 for a couple of equations that will tickle your humor. And if you want to edify us, that would be good too.

See Green Rings cont p 9

Earl J. Taft (source: www.math.rutgers)

Sammy Taft and Bob Hope (source: Toronto: Tales of the City by Glenn Cochrane

Hat Trick *cont from p 5*

'Sure enough, he went out there and knocked in three goals.' That was the start of the hat trick tradition. From that moment on, every player scoring three goals in one game at Maple Leaf Gardens received a hat courtesy of the World Famous Hatter. Taft stopped giving out hats for hat tricks in the mid-1950s, but the term has stuck ever since. Taft is recognized by the Hockey Hall of Fame as coining the phrase 'Hat trick.' 'All the players wore hats in those days so it was a big treat for them,' Taft said. 'It was a big treat for me too.'"

Growing up on Spadina Avenue in Toronto, the resilience of the teen-aged Sammy Taft was empowered by "the resolve of the mostly Yiddish-speaking cutters and sewers, toughened already from the anti-Semitism, racism and poverty they faced in their European homelands, strengthened them to face the same thing all over again in Toronto.

Then there are the sewing machines, patterns with numbers drawn on them in pencil, the threads, furs and even sheet music for the tune "Look For the Union Label," the catchphrase coined by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union as a way of reminding shoppers at, say, Eaton's, just where the clothes really came from." He soon discovered he had a gift for gab. He was barely out of his teens when he opened a store, during the early days of the Depression trying to sell ties. "One day this man walked in and he said 'Why don't you sell hats?'" he told the *Star* in a 1981 interview. 'I told him I was desperate, I could sell anything but I didn't have any money. The gimmick was, he'd give me a start and I'd either have hats in the store or his money'd be in the bank." When the man returned a month later, all but two of the hats had sold. 'Like Rodin with his clay,' the *Star*'s Susan Kastner wrote in a 1990 profile of Taft, 'he would mold the unformed hatness to fit the essential you. You came in looking like a short, elderly golfer, you went out looking like Cab Calloway.'"

During the 1940s Sammy Taft, "World Famous Hatter," sold up to 10,000 hats annually. Sammy didn't advertise very much because he believed in "word of head." Every visiting celebrity was given a hat and it paid off, because he sold thousands of fedoras, berets, and bowlers every year. In Toronto men's hats were popularly called "Sammies." He was called by the Toronto Star: "the last of the crowd of Spadina [Avenue] chuchems and gonifs—wisenheimers and wheeler-dealers… ready to sacrifice almost anything for a one-liner."

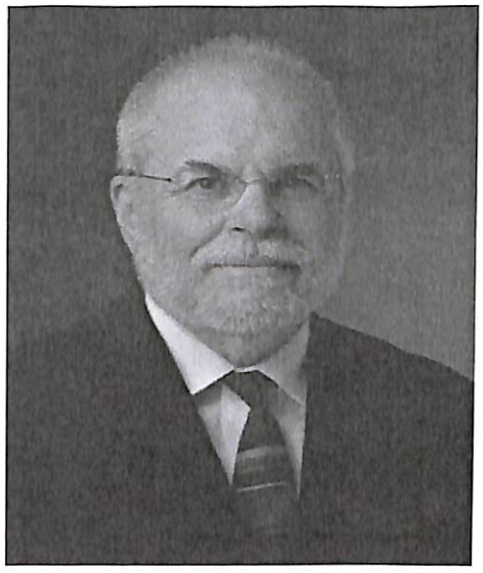
In the 1970s in places like the Imperial Room at the Royal York Hotel, raconteurs like Myron Cohen, and all celebrities including Tony Bennett would "observe protocol" and mention "the hatter to the stars" Sammy Taft. "Sammy had many comedians in his wide circle of friends and he liked to write jokes for them when they came to Toronto to perform. One year Phil Silvers headlined the annual Canadian National Exhibition and Sammy supplied him with several one-liners. I interviewed the colourful hat salesman not long afterward and asked him for an example of the material. *See Hat Trick cont p 8*

Sammy Taft and Willie Mays (source: Toronto: Tales of the City by Glenn Cochrane

"The Science of Paintings"

by W. Stanley Taft, Jr. and James W. Mayer
(sources: www.northcentralsalumniassociation.com)

"The beauty, mystery, joy, and inspired observation of the human spirit that paintings evoke result from a complex of intuitive and cognitive choices made by the artist. An understanding of the genesis of these choices can be as elusive as the resulting imagery, but great paintings seem to initiate in us a curiosity about the ideas, methods, and materials used by their creators. In the twentieth century connoisseurship has been enriched by the application of methods of scientific analysis. The results of these investigations into the physical properties of paintings have shed new light on their authenticity and individual histories as well as on the craft in general. Developments in the fields of physics and chemistry have allowed us to understand still more about how we perceive and interact with paintings. This book is intended for those both inside and outside the field of art who wish to gain insight into the making of paintings. It is directed toward students, teachers, and scientists in engineering, physics, and chemistry as well as those in art, art history, and art conservation."



W. Stanley Taft, Jr. (source: northcentralsalumniassociation.com

W. Stanley Taft, Jr. graduated from North Central High School and received his BA in painting from CA College of Arts and Crafts in 1967 and his MA from Fort Wright College in 1969. He taught for several years at Fort Wright where he co-founded The Studio School. From 1979-81 he was an Adjunct. Prof. at State University of New York and then joined the Cornell University faculty in Ithaca, NY. In 2003 he became the Assoc. Dean of the College of Architecture, Art and Planning and in 2008 served as the Interim Dean of that college. He has co-authored several scientific papers.

W. Stanley Taft is the son of Willard Stanley (Samuel Elijah, Andrew Elijah, Elijah Dickson, Daniel, Daniel, Daniel, Daniel, Robert) Taft.

Hat Trick *cont from p 7*

His reply was included in my report when it aired on that evening's newscast: "Phil told the audience he had a bet on a horse at 20 to one and it didn't come in until quarter to three." Sammy then said with perfect timing and a straight face that Phil bombed despite his contributions."

The photographs on the wall of his emporium included Cab Calloway, Joe Louis, Jack Benny, Guy Lombardo, Duke Ellington, Bob Hope, Gordie Howe and countless others. "Hockey players soon joined entertainers in Taft's ads, and Taft himself eventually became one of Maple Leafs owner Harold Ballard's cronies. The hat business moved to Bathurst Street and Wilson Avenue in 1984, partly due to the changing identity of the old neighborhood, and partly so an aging Taft could work closer to his Downsview home. Before his death in 1994, his tales about his colourful life formed the basis of a one-woman play called simply, *Sammy Taft, World Famous Hatter.*"

Sources for this article: Benjaminsparkmemorialchapel.ca, www.onthisday.com, www.thehockeynews.com, Torontoist.com 3 Apr 2013 by Jamie Bradburn, www.thestar.com, Peter Goddard 5 Apr 2008 (re: A Common Thread exhibition; Glenn Cochrane's Toronto: Tales of the City: pp 76-78

Green Rings *cont from p 8*

Wiki gives the construction as:

> Suppose that k is a field with a primitive n'th root of unity ζ for some positive integer n. The Taft algebra is the n^2-dimensional associative algebra generated over k by c and x with the relations $c^n=1, x^n=0, xc=\zeta cx$. The coproduct takes c to $c\otimes c$ and x to $c\otimes x + x\otimes 1$. The counit takes c to 1 and x to 0. The antipode takes c to c^{-1} and x to $-c^{-1}x$: the order of the antipode is $2n$.

The Green Rings of Taft algebras by Authors Huixiang Chen, Fred Van Oystaeyen, Yinhuo Zhang states:

> Abstract: We compute the Green ring of the Taft algebra $H_n(q)$, where n is a positive integer greater than 1, and q is an n-th root of unity. It turns out that the Green ring r ($H_n(q)$) of the Taft algebra $H_n(q)$ is a commutative ring generated by two elements subject to certain relations defined recursively. Concrete examples for n = 2, 3,... 8 are given.

Another abstract is provided by A. L. Agore in 2016 *(source for both abstracts: arXiv.org)*:

> Abstract: We completely describe by generators and relations and classify all Hopf algebras which factorize through the Taft algebra $T_{m^2}(q)$ and the group Hopf algebra $K[C_n]$: they are nm^2-dimensional quantum groups $T^{\omega}_{nm^2}(q)$ associated to an n-th root of unity ω. Furthermore, using Dirichlet's prime number theorem we are able to count the number of isomorphism types of such Hopf algebras. More precisely, if $d = \gcd(m, \nu(n))$ and $\frac{\nu(n)}{d} = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r}$ is the prime decomposition of $\frac{\nu(n)}{d}$ then the number of types of Hopf algebras that factorize through $T_{m^2}(q)$ and $K[C_n]$ is equal to $(\alpha_1 + 1)(\alpha_2 + 1) \cdots (\alpha_r + 1)$, where $\nu(n)$ is the order of the group of n-th roots of unity in K. As a consequence of our approach, the automorphism groups of these Hopf algebras are described as well.

Benefactor *cont from p 2*

Three yoke of oxen were attached to the machine and about two rods of road were repaired in two hours in a quite satisfactory manner. It is in principle about the same as the one now owned by the town, the improvements being in a less amount of muscle required to work it and its being operated on wheels."

George Warner Taft was the inventor of these models known as The Champion Road Machine, the Benefactor Road Machine, and the Imperial Road Machine. He began experimenting in 1873 and created a number of patents for his machines. His first year in 1882 he sold 6 machines, the following year 100, and by 1886 he sold 1,500. This last year he had removed to Kennett Sq., Philadelphia, PA and the company was renamed the American Road Machine Co.. He was involved in a lawsuit infringement case vs. Pennock and Sharp. *(sources: Eleventh Annual Report of... Keene 1884; Gazetteer and Business Directory of Addison County, Vt., for 1881- 82; Willimantic Chronicle; 24 Oct 1883)*

George Warner Taft was the son of Perley Parker (Elisha, Elisha, Israel, Robert, Robert) Taft.

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